

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOL. 4.

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THE EVENING BULLETIN

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1855.

The editor of the Indianapolis Journal said that the people of the free States would give up their territory as a hunting-ground for slaveholders to catch their fugitive slaves, but would have no agency in the restoration of the fugitives. From this we took it for granted that they would not consent that their courts and juries should have anything to do in any case with trying the rights of fugitives to freedom.

But the Indianapolis editor tells us that we are mistaken. He says, that, when a fugitive slave is arrested on free soil, the people there will insist on coming in with their courts and juries to try his title to freedom. Now as the editor assures us that the people of the free States will under no circumstances exercise any agency in remanding fugitive slaves to bondage, and as he assures us at the same time that they will insist upon having their courts and juries sit upon every case of arrest, we really fear the inference is inevitable that he would have the courts and juries, in spite of their oaths, decide in favor of the freedom of every fugitive arrested, no matter what the testimony might be. If such a condition of things were to prevail, why then, for every fugitive slave arrested, there would be a perjured court and jury in a free State. And, if a brisk business should continue to be done in the pursuit, arrest, and trial of fugitives, a large proportion of the population of the free States would soon damn their souls with horrible perjury. When a majority of them shall have done this, we don't know but even we shall be in favor of a dissolution of the Union.

We find in that very violent and very silly Abolition organ, the Buffalo Express, the following reply to our late suggestions in favor of a compromise between the North and the South:

The Louisville Journal thinks that if the North wishes to modify the fugitive slave law a compromise can easily be effected with the South. Its reasoning is all very well—it is characteristic; but the Journal ought to know by this time that we want no more compromises with the South, and that the unconditional repeal of the oppressive enactment in regard to fugitives will suit the North much better than a mild and trifling modification thereof. It does not become the North to play at bo-peep with the South any longer. It is time we looked it full in the face, and we intend to do so.

We expected nothing better than from such papers as the Express. We never think of them when we think of compromise, conciliation, adjustment, patriotism, moderation, and common sense. They do not want the controversies between the North and the South settled. They would like to see the Union dissolved because they think perhaps that they would be more important in a small republic than they are in a large one. The Buffalo editor is for trampling on the Constitution, bidding defiance to the South, and proclaiming at once that hereafter there shall be no restoration of fugitive slaves. A traitor so vile deserves a traitor's doom:

"Let him be buried living, and, when dead,
Let him be buried downwards, with his face
Looking to hell."

THE PATRONAGE OF ROYALTY.—There are thousands and thousands of "sovereigns" among the subscribers to the Louisville Journal, and we have at length the pleasure of announcing that we have placed upon our list the name of a King, one of the actual monarchs of the earth. His Majesty sent us his name through his Minister Plenipotentiary to the Government of the United States; and the Minister, in the execution of his instructions, informed us in very flattering terms that his royal master was anxious to receive our paper from having read in it an admirable article in relation to the affairs of his own kingdom. The monarch's credit would have been good with us to any amount, yet, with a consideration that many persons of more humble rank might well imitate, he sent us the subscription money in advance. May he live a thousand years, and may we have the privilege of writing his obituary in the columns of his and our favorite paper. Ah, if all the kings and queens of the earth would only subscribe for the Louisville Journal and read it attentively, what a capital world this would soon get to be!

COAL BARGES.—The Circuit Court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania, in the case of Jones et al. vs. Cincinnati Coal Company, have recently decided that coal barges, being large rough trunks or boxes, made merely for transporting coals, and usually sold for lumber at the end of the voyage, and not having any coasting license, are not the subject of admiralty jurisdiction.

Mr. Mason, our Minister to the Court of France, has returned to Paris from Nice considerably improved in health.

We beg Lizzie's pardon for having printed her name "Sissie" in publishing former pieces of her poetry, but it was pretty much the fault of her own chirography. We are always glad to hear from her. She is a young girl of true genius:

[For the Louisville Bulletin.]

THE FORSAKEN.

Ah! dearest one, in this midnight deep
Pale thoughts of the past around me sweep;
Soft, soft, and low, on my listening ear
Thy flute-like tones seem murmuring here,
And they sadly whisper that hope is o'er,
And my heart must dream of thy love no more.

My spirit is pinning in sadness now,
The light is fading from my brow;
Oh! hast thou forgot, is thy soul now free,
Sweeps over thy spirit no thought of me?
Still beats my heart, though it beats in vain,
For thy image is stamped upon heart and brain.

The home of thy love, ah! ruined that shrine,
My soul cannot cherish a false heart like thine,
There's no melody now in thy silvery tone,
It thrills not a chord in a heart once thine own;
Its music is hushed, the illusion is o'er,
I may look on thy face, but can love thee no more.

The veil has been stripped and the mask thrown aside,
I have looked on a being of falsehood and pride,
I know thee all heartless, and cold as thou art,
Thou art no more to me, this wild, wayward heart;
I love thee no longer, I'll try to forget,
But bitter the parting—I worship thee yet!

LIZZIE.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Much has been said and written about this interesting group of islands in the far-off ocean. England, France, and the United States have each regarded them with favor, and established commercial relations with them. There has been manifested of late by the filibuster portion of our people a desire to absorb or annex these islands to the United States, but the movement has not met with favor from the sober, thinking part of the nation. We can obtain by treaties guaranteeing the independence of the Hawaiian Government all the advantages that would result from annexation without incurring the expense, trouble, and complications that would flow from the adoption of that measure. The late king was favorable to annexation, but his successor, the present king, is opposed to it; and in that opposition he is sustained by the members of his privy council; and the chief justice, Mr. Lee, is also adverse to it. Mr. Lee is now in the United States to treat on the proposition to annex the islands to the Government of the United States.

The principal object of Mr. Lee's mission we understand to be the negotiation of a treaty of special reciprocity between the Sandwich Islands and the United States, which will admit the sugar and molasses of the Islands into California and Oregon free of duty, in return for which the Islands propose to admit the fish, lumber, coal, flour, grain, and other breadstuffs of the United States free of duty. In other words, they propose free trade in certain specific articles, and we can perceive no valid reason why it should not be granted. The free admission of the Island sugar and molasses into the United States' possessions on the Pacific coast would not affect Louisiana or any other sugar-growing State, for experience has demonstrated that we cannot send those products around Cape Horn and sell them at a profit. Such a treaty as the one asked for would furnish a ready outlet for the surplus products of California and Oregon without in the slightest degree injuring the interests of any portion of our country.

But what we most need, and ought to have, in our relations with the Sandwich Islands, is a tripartite treaty with England and France guaranteeing their independence and protection from filibusters. We called public attention to this subject some months since, and are now more than ever impressed with the correctness of the views then stated. It is the interest of the whole commercial world that the Sandwich Islands shall remain independent and neutral territory.

These Islands are the great recruiting station of our whaling fleet, which consists of some six hundred ships, and are also resorted to by our clippers and merchant vessels as well as the Pacific squadrons of the United States, England, and France. Beyond question this group forms the most important point in a commercial and perhaps military view in the Pacific, and, though not annexed, should be secured against the aggressions of France, the covetousness of England, and the filibustering of our own country.

The Sandwich Islands, situated in latitude 21 deg. north, and about 2,500 miles from the American coast, have a population of nearly eighty thousand natives and three thousand foreigners; and though governed by a King are in reality little less than a republic, the people choosing their own legislators and having a voice in all the affairs of the nation. Their staple products are sugar, coffee, and tobacco.

The present King Kamehameha IV. is only twenty-one years of age, and is said to be a young man of fine talents and great promise. He was educated at the Royal School in Honolulu under the direction of the American Mission, and has since traveled in Europe and this country. His inaugural address shows him to be a man of decided character and ability.

A Frenchman was shot on Sunday by George Patton, proprietor of the Farmers' and Drovers' Hotel, one mile from Covington. The Frenchman endeavored to kick in the door of the bar-room—he being twice ejected from the premises. He died on the following day. Patton gave himself up and was held to bail in \$2000 to answer.

Mr. BUCHANAN.—Letter has been received at Washington from Mr. Buchanan, in which he states that he shall leave his mission about the last of September, and travel in Europe for some time before returning to the United States.

FALLS CITY HOTEL.—Messrs. Bibb & Son have recently taken charge of the hotel formerly known as the Western Hotel, and more recently as the Planters', on the south side of Main street, between Seventh and Eighth, and they have named it the "Falls City Hotel." Under the supervision of Mr. Bibb, Sr., the building has been remodelled and undergone a thorough renovation.

Mr. B. has been engaged in the hotel business in this city for many years, and in arranging his house has exhibited his well known judgment. The front rooms on the first floor are appropriated for a gentlemen's sitting room and ladies' parlor—a wide passage dividing them. Immediately back of the gentlemen's reception room is a large dining hall, which is in the first story of the wing. The second and third stories of the wing, as well as the upper stories of the main building, are appropriated for rooms for guests. They are large, cool, and well-furnished. The kitchen and wash-houses are separated from the main building.

We need hardly say anything of Mr. Bibb and his excellent lady. They will always have the best market affords. Mr. Bibb, Jr., who is associated with his father, is active and polite, and will soon gain popularity with the patrons of the house. We commend the Falls City to our citizens and the travelling community.

COTTON IS KING, or the Culture of Cotton, and its relation to Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce; to the free colored people, and to those who hold that slavery is in itself sinful. By an American. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach, Keys, & Co.

We have only spare space to-day to acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. Crump and to Mr. Ringgold for copies of this remarkable book, but we shall take an early opportunity of noticing it at length. In the mean time we commend it to our readers as one of the most logical and profound books of the day. The abolitionists of the North are scourged with a mass of facts that are irresistible.

The work may be found at Mr. Crump's depot on Fourth near Market, and at Mr. Ringgold's on Fourth near Main.

BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE.—The local editor of this paper was made yesterday the recipient of a pair of Prince Albert shoes by Mr. Criel, of the firm of Platt, Bucklin, & Co. These shoes are finely finished, and decidedly the article for summer wear. Messrs. P., B., & Co. are wholesale dealers. Their house is 427 Main street, south side, between Fifth and Sixth. No one will go amiss by giving them a call. They have such an endless variety as to be able to suit all tastes and sizes.

The river yesterday continued at a stand with 5 feet 3 inches water in the canal. The steamer H. Lewis came through the canal drawing 5½ feet water forward and 6½ aft.

The weather yesterday was very warm. At Fletcher's, on Main street, the thermometer stood at 86 in the shade at half past 1, and at 88 at 4 o'clock.

The following, from the Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday, has been alluded to in a telegraphic dispatch:

MANUMISSION OF SLAVES.—SUDDEN DEATH OF THEIR MASTER, &c.—Over a year since, Mr. Elijah Willis, of Williston, Barnwell District, South Carolina, came to this city and executed in the office of Jolliffe & Gitchell a will, bequeathing to his wife and her heirs and assigns all his property, real and personal, to the value of \$150,000, consisting of two plantations well stocked, and from forty to fifty negroes. His wife, Mary Amy Turner, and children, six in number, are mulattoes, and were held by Willis as slaves. Mr. Willis agreed with Messrs. A. H. Ernst, Edward Harwood, and John Jolliffe, whom he made his executors, that they should be manumitted, and that the executors might dispose of the remainder of his slaves at his death as they deemed best. Mr. Willis returned to his plantation. Yesterday morning he arrived from the South on the Jacob Strader with his wife, her mother, and the six children. After securing a hack to convey the family up to the Dumas House, Mr. Willis, with a daughter held by each hand, approached the carriage, and was in the act of stepping in when he was seized with a palpitation of the heart, to which he was subject, and falling backwards he expired in about five minutes. Coroner Menzies held an inquest over the body, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above fact. Mr. Willis is about sixty years of age, a very respectable old gentleman, and has been married to Mary Amy about thirteen years, and always manifested toward her and the children a warm affection. He has been in bad health several years, and his relatives, who reside in the Barnwell district, have frequently importuned him to give up his business and travel with his family. He left home about four weeks ago, not, as they supposed, to make said trip, but to come to this State, free his family from slavery, and provide them with comfortable houses on freesoil. Having done this, it was his intention to return to South Carolina, settle up his affairs, and live the remainder of his life free from all care and anxiety. Bad health for several years was an additional inducement for him to pursue this course.

BUSINESS AT THE PENSION OFFICE.—Whole number of application, under act of May 3, 1855, received up to May 19, 1855. - 152,300
Whole number of cases enveloped and briefed, - - - - - 59,599
Whole number acknowledged to claimants to date, - - - - - 53,755
In the case of a female minor who is married, and who is about applying for bounty land in right of her deceased father, her husband should join her in the application, setting forth all the facts of the case, with certificate of marriage. The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that the soldiers and volunteers engaged in any of the Indian disturbances in California are not embraced within the provisions of the late bounty-land act.—Union.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.

Arrived last night—David White and Madison. Departed to-day—Monongehela.

NEWS ITEMS.

At Mobile on the morning of the 16th, a large house known as the Bostwick's building and a number of smaller tenements were destroyed by fire. The principal losers were Mr. Bostwick, Mr. D. Davies, and Joseph Petrea.

Fire in the Jersey Pines.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger gives an account of a destructive fire in the pines near Malaga, in Gloucester county, N. J. The cabins in the "coatings" were burnt and two or three persons lost their lives, being surrounded by the flames.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald at Guaymas, P. R., writing on May 1, states that the sugar crop would fall very much short this season, owing to the great injury done to the cane by drought. There was a fair supply of provisions, a large stock of sugar, and a heavy lumber market. A portion of the troops in St. Johns had revolted, and, after causing a scene of terror for a night, laid down their arms on obtaining a curtailment of their term of enlistment from the authorities.

The Washington Union of Sunday says the Court of Claims is ready to receive petitions from claimants.

The U. S. Marshall of Ohio arrested on Monday Burnham Morgridge and his two sons, mail carriers in Ohio, on charges of mail robbery. They were held to bail in \$2,000 each in Cincinnati for their appearance.

The Ship Canal of the Saint St. Marie.—A day or two since we published a paragraph from the Detroit Free Press, stating the steamer North-erner had brought intelligence that a portion of the walls of the canal at the Saint had given way, and that the necessary repairs would occupy several weeks. Subsequent letters from Saint St. Marie, to the secretary of the commissioners residing at Detroit, give the pleasing intelligence that the injury done was trifling, and that it only required a few hours to make the repairs.

The New York Herald says that since the 1st of May rents have undergone a very considerable reduction. The same is the case here. Stores on Wall street, which were rented last year for \$800, are vacant and are now to be had for \$600 per annum.

Enlistment of Sailors.—The great difficulty which was experienced some weeks ago in procuring sailors for the navy no longer exists.—Within the last ten days the enlistment at New York and Boston have been quite large, and fully equal to the demands of the service. A crew has already been secured for the United States frigate Congress, the flag-ship of the Mediterranean squadron.—Wash. Union.

The Crops.—We are sorry to state that a large portion of the wheat fields in this and the adjoining counties are suffering severely from the ravages of the fly. The early crops sustain the greatest injury, while fields that were sown late are comparatively unharmed. A great deal of the oats is quite inferior. The corn needs a good heavy rain very much at this time.
Princeton Kentuckian.

THE VANDERBILT LINE OF STEAMERS.—By telegraphic dispatch from Havre, enclosed, per Baltic, to the agent for the North Star, we learn that that ship arrived at Havre on the 4th inst., all well. Passage 13 days.

The second ship of the line, the Ariel, sailed this day, at noon, for Havre, with 191 passengers and \$180,328 50 in specie, including the famous "nugget" of California gold, valued at \$40,000, for the Paris exhibition.

A bag of letters addressed to the U. S. Consul at Paris, and sealed with the seal of the Department of State, U. S. A., put in charge of a passenger per Ariel, was seized at the moment of leaving, and has been sent to the Department at Washington.—N. Y. Com., May 19.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 10.

A large fire occurred here last night, in the center of this city, by which twelve stores were entirely consumed, as follows: On Bolingbrook street, Falconer, Palmer & Co., hardware store; Geo. W. Stell, shoe store; N. Hartman & Co., clothing store; Muir & Stevens, china store.—On Sycamore street, W. G. Ford, cigar store; Samuel Hall, hat store; R. S. Thompson, tin store; Watson & Alston, commission merchants; Watkins, Son, & Co., do. do. On Old street, Hecht, Bros. & Co., and Hutzler Bros., clothing stores; E. Roberts, restaurant. The loss is estimated at \$150,000, part of which is insured.

Many of the walls fell this morning, burying several little boys; since which two have been extricated from the ruins, one of whom is dead, and the other is supposed to be dying.

The river is unchanged. The weather is cloudy with heavy thunder storm coming up from the north.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

MAY 22.

ARRIVALS.

Jacob Strader, Summons, Cincinnati.
Belle Quigley, Cline, Carrollton.
Louisville, Dean, Nashville.
Faulstich, Erwin, St. Louis.
Golden Gate, Crane, St. Louis.
Prairie City, Hunter, St. Louis.
Joe. Landis, Chas. Smith, New Orleans.
James Part, Miller, St. Louis.
Tennessee, Pearce, New Orleans.
Equator, Wabash.
W. Garret, Irvin, Tennessee River.

DEPARTURES.

Jacob Strader, Summons, Cincinnati.
Belle Quigley, Cline, Carrollton.
Louisville, Dean, Nashville.
Rainbow, Holzer, Henderson.
Highgate, Wright, St. Louis.
Alvin Adams, Anders, New Orleans.
Golden Gate, Crane, Cincinnati.
James Part, Miller, St. Louis.
Tennessee, Pearce, Cincinnati.
Equator, Pittsburgh.

RECEIPTS.

Per Jacob Strader from Cincinnati: 16 bags coffee, Newcomb & Bro.; 10 bags wadding, Kahn & Wolf; 6 rolls leather, J. H. Ryan; 50 kegs lead, Schaefer; 30 bags malt, Fisher; 36 do. do. F. Schmidt; 14 bbls spirits, Terhoff; 25 bbls paper, Dupont; 32 pgs tobacco, 200 bxs pipe, Neek, Wicks, & Co.; 8 bbls whisky, Sherry & Bell; 25 bags warp, 15 bales twine, Terry, Oglesby, & Co.; 36 pgs leather, A. C. Montfort; 7 bales hay, Hayes & Son; soda, owners.
Per Belle Quigley from Carrollton: 75 bbls whisky, 52 bales hay, 10 bbls sugar, Jones & Root; 9 bbls tobacco, Pickett; 37 bbls whisky, J. W. Jones; 14 bbls leather, 2 bbls eggs, McQuiston & Co.; 107 bbls pork, 15 casks, 2 bxs bacon, lot sold, owners.
Per Louisville from Nashville: 200 bags elm yarn, Guthrie; 15 ala rope, Smith & Shotwell; 1 bag orange seed, 1 do peas, Byram, Pitkin, & Co.; 1 still, Wright & Briggs; 31 pgs mds, J. Berach.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS.

May 22.—Per Louisville and Frankfort Railroad: 83 pgs bgn, C. Gallagher; 9 bxs jeans and linen, do; 15 pgs bgn, McCoy; 70 h pgs do, Brannan & Sumner; 25 pgs potatoes, Dudley, S., & Co.; 1 bbl tobacco, Pickett; 4 kgs lead, E. T. King; 28 bxs soap, J. McMeley; 1 more, E. J. Ward; 30 pgs mds, owners, 2 bxs wool, G. W. Japer.

LOUISVILLE, May 23.

In groceries, 375 bags rice sold at 10½¢; 60 bbls St. James refined sugar at 9½¢; 27 hbls fair fair at 6½¢, 200 do fair and strictly fair do at 6½¢; 6 do prime at 7½¢; 200 bbls new molasses at 33¢, small sales of golden syrup at 60¢; sale 5 tea rice at 74¢.

Sale 100 bxs pressed lard candles at 14¢.
Hides firm and in good demand. Sale of 125 No. 1 tins at 13½¢, 60 city cured dry salt at 12¢.

Cheese.—The agents have decided to lower the price of W. R. cheese one cent on the pound. A sale of 40 bxs W. R. at 9¢ 3/4.

Sale 75 hbls tobacco—4 at \$5.50, 30 at \$6.45, \$6.95, 2 at \$7.65; 60, 11 at \$7.75, \$8.20, and 5 at \$8.75, \$9.25, \$10.25, and \$10.35, sales 26 bxs Ky. manufactured at 17¢ 2/3.

A sale of 10 bbls turpentine at 55¢.
Sales 117 bbls raw whisky at 33¢, 50 bbls rectified at 35¢ 3/4.

Sales 150 bales hay at \$19.50, \$20, and \$21 from store.
Sales of 700 sacks white and yellow corn at 85¢, 87¢, and 90¢. The latter price was only obtained for pure white and a select article.

A sale of 1,000 bushels oats at 61¢.
Sales bran to the trade at 22¢ per ton.
Sales corn meal to the trade at 87¢ 1/2.

A sale of 5 bbls hominy at \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50.
Potatoes.—Sales 775 bbls mixed qualities.
In provisions sales of 10 casks bacon, clear sides, at 9½¢, pig extra, small sales of mess pork at \$16.

Sales 100 kgs 104 mds at \$3.50, a portion to the country \$4.
Sales superfine flour at \$9.00, extra \$10.
Sales 300 cbs common rope at 60¢, 50 do fair at 70¢.
Sales 5 bbls No. 3 mackerel at \$3.50.

CINCINNATI, May 22, P. M.

Flour is dull—600 bbls were forced on the market and sold at \$9.10. Provisions are buoyant—800 bbls mess pork sold at \$16, there being more buyers than sellers of bacon at previous prices. Lard 14½¢ (10¢ for bill and 5¢). Whisky 33¢ and steady. Butter is plenty and dull at 13¢ 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22.

Corn is unchanged. Oats 61¢ 1/2. Prime Cincinnati sides 9½¢. Sugar is firm. Nothing doing in molasses. Cotton.—The transactions are small but the market is firm—middling nominally 10½¢ 1/2. Flour \$5.50, \$5.75, \$7.75.

New Books and Fresh Supplies are received daily by A. Hagan & Bro.

A. LONE, by Maria Harland.
The Rag-Bag, a Collection of Epigrams, by N.

The Slave of the Lamp, by W. North.
The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern.

Ida May, a Story of Things Ideal and Possible, by M. L. A. don.

The News-Boy.
Humanity in the City.

Twenty Years in the Philippine Islands.
Wolfert Koost, by Irving.

Ruth Hall, by Fanny Fern.
Dick Wilson, the Rambling Victim.

O'Halloran and his Man, by Maxwell.
Poulters, Shillings, and Pence, by Lover.

Tom Cooley and his Friends, by Lover.
Handy Andy, by Lover.

The above books, together with all the late select literature of the day, are for sale at

A. HAGAN & BRO.'S, 99 Third st.

New Books! New Books! at Ringgold's.

N. P. WILLIS'S LAST. The Rag-Bag, a collection

N. P. Epigrams, by N. Parker Willis. \$1.25.

Mr. Stowe. The Mayflower and Miscellaneous Writings

By Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of Uncle Tom's Cabin

In Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands, etc., etc. \$1.25.

Frederic, Grace Lee, by Julia Kavanagh, author of

Daisy Burns, Madeline, Nathalie, Women of Christianity,

etc., etc. \$1.

By the author of Heart's-Ease, Heir of Redcliffe, Scenes

and Characters, etc.—The Carlo Builders. 75 cents.

Charles Kingsley. Westward Ho! the Voyages and Adventures

of Captain Arnyas Leigh, Knight of Burrough, in the county

of Devon, in the reign of her Most Glorious Majesty, Queen

Elizabeth; rendered into modern English. By Charles Kings-

ley, author of Hypathia, Alton Locke, &c., &c. \$1.25.

Just received and for sale by

66 Fourth street, near Main.

Piano-Fortes, Melodeons, and Parlor

Organs.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine

my large stock of the above instruments,

which I am now offering very low.

Pianos manufactured by the celebrated factories of

Norris & Clarke, Peters, Cragg, & Co., A. H. Gale & Co., and

others, just received.

Also a Nothman's celebrated Melodeon, at prices from

\$45 to \$200.

Second-hand Pianos for sale or rent.

D. P. FAULDS,

Importer of Musical Goods and Publisher of Music,

539 Main street.

Fresh Arrival—House Furnishing Goods

at Hooe & Luckett's.

We are now receiving our spring supply of

House Furnishing Goods. These goods were se-

lected from the largest houses in New York, and

purchased upon the very best terms, which will

enable us to sell bargains, consisting in part as follows—Block

Tie Saco pants, Egg Browsers, Britannia Snap Ladies, Coffee

Urns, (with and large), with and large, do. do. do. do. do. do.

Oral Coffee Pots, do. Tea Pots, Britannia Tea Sets, do. Must.

all sizes, Lignum Mixers, Britannia Stewers, Whisks, assorted,

Cross Tea Mats, do. Shaker, Austin's patent Ice-Cream

Freezers, patent Linen Presses, patent Cutlery, Cocoa Dipper,

Lemon Squeezers, plated Nutcrackers, Egg Whips, Lamp

Chimney Brushes, Cake Pans, Jelly Moulds, Clothes Sprink-

lers, planished Saucepans, patent metal do., Liquid Glo,

spico Bixes, oval water Napkins Rings, Dish Covers, Pudding

measures, Pinking Irons, Dusters (all kinds), Flour Sprink-

lers, Wick, Sugar Lamps, Vegetable Slicers, heavy silver

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1855.

Courts.—The U. S. Circuit and District Courts commenced their spring term on Monday last, Judge Catron and Judge Monroe on the bench. Yesterday the trial of Wm. G. Shackelford, upon an indictment for robbing the mail, was commenced. Shackelford was a stage driver and is charged with stealing two packages containing money out of the mail he was carrying between Bowlinggreen and the Three Forks P. O.—Commonwealth.

Eighth Day—April 16.—The cannonade on both sides was very heavy throughout the day, and, as it was calm and fine, the French rocket battery opened in the evening and fired into the dockyard buildings with effect. The railway accumulates more shot and shell at the terminus

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MR. L. W. MASON.

FRESH GOODS—100 dozen Men's and Boys' Cavalier, Shanghai, Wide-Awake, Know-Nothing, and Sag-Nicht styles of Hats, which we are selling at very low prices.

EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER — Brown's, Miller's,
and Ringgold's for sale by
m18j&b **R. S. RINGGOLD.**

CIDER VINEGAR—20 bbls pure Cider Vinegar, just received and for sale by
ml7 j&b **H. FERGUSON & SON.**

EVENING BULLETIN.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—We give up a great deal of our space this morning to the intelligence brought by the Baltic. Full particulars of the bombardment of Sebastopol and of the attempted assassination of Louis Napoleon will be found below.

The Baltic sailed from Liverpool on the 5th inst.:

The War.—With regard to the siege of Sebastopol, no advantage decisive enough to warrant an assault had been gained, and it is generally believed that the siege operations must be abandoned for the present.

No general attack has yet been made by the fleet on the sea forts, though each night a single steamer has been enabled to approach sufficiently near them to throw both shot and shell to advantage.

The army before Sebastopol is in good condition; the troops are healthy, well fed, housed, and clothed.

Though reinforcements were constantly arriving up to the latest dates, the Allies were neither numerous enough nor sufficiently well provided to undertake a long campaign in the interior of the Crimea.

According to the latest accounts, the bombardment was virtually suspended.

Prince Gortschakoff's Account of the Bombardment.—Dreadful Scenes.—The Invalide Russe publishes Prince Gortschakoff's account of the bombardment to the 15th, and, by telegraph, the Russian official accounts are brought down to the 24th of April. Prince Gortschakoff describes the cannonade which was opened by the Allies on the 9th as being tremendous, its object being to dismount the Russian guns. The besieged replied with success, and, on the 10th, in less than 4 hours, silenced 50 of their opponents' guns. From this circumstance, Prince Gortschakoff judges that the loss of the enemy must have been considerable. Some of the Russian guns and gun-carriages were dismounted, but were immediately replaced by others, and all the damage done to the emplacements and batteries was successfully repaired.

From the 11th to the 14th, says he, notwithstanding the enemy continued to cannonade the fortress with great energy during the day, and to bombard it during the night, we have not had many guns dismounted owing to the fortifications having a sufficient number of traverses and to the batteries being sheltered by the blind-ages. All our damage is actively repaired during the night; the dismounted guns are replaced by new ones, and the losses of the garrison made good by reinforcements; so that on the 15th Sebastopol was as strong as before the bombardment.

The Allies, he states, mount 250 guns, of which 80 were mortars. He also states that the skirmishes undertaken to defeat the trench and mining operations of the besiegers have been generally successful, and that they are "quite to the taste" of the Russian volunteers, as they offer them an opportunity of displaying their valor. The loss sustained by the garrison from the 11th to the 15th of April is set down at: 7 subalterns and 436 men killed, and 6 superior and 34 subaltern officers and 1,829 men wounded.

In his dispatch of the 24th, Prince Gortschakoff says: "The fire of the enemy continues, but is slackened. The damage done to the fortifications and the losses of the garrison are also less in proportion."

ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACCOUNTS.
Furious Sortie upon the French Lines.—The official dispatches from Lord Raglan are to the 17th April only, and from Gen. Canrobert to the 16th.

Lord Raglan states that the condition of the army before Sebastopol continued to improve, and mortality from disease to decrease. The fire of both English and French batteries had been continued; but, though superior to that of the enemy, Lord Raglan admits that it had not produced that effect which might have been anticipated.

The Sortie from the Flagstaff Battery.—The correspondence which has come to hand since our last gives a description of the furious sortie from the Flagstaff Battery on the French lines, on the 13th. A long and desperate struggle took place. Twice the Russians succeeded in entering the parallel in advance of the battery, and twice they were repulsed—the second time with such loss as to compel an immediate retreat. The French made no attempt at pursuit, as the enemy were within a stone's throw of their own batteries. General Bizot was wounded in this affair, and, having been struck also with a chance bullet after the close of the fight, has since died. In this sortie the French lost between 50 and 60 killed and wounded; the Russians a far greater number.

On the 14th the French fired three mines under the Flagstaff Battery, with partial success. The Russians, fearing an assault, opened a furious cannonade along the whole line. On the night of the 17th the French succeeded in making a lodgment in one portion of the battery, but on the 19th they were compelled to yield their position.

Brilliant Exploit at the Rifle Pits.—On the same night the English succeeded in capturing the first of the enemy's rifle pits, from which much annoyance and loss to working parties has been caused. Col. Graham Edgerton, the field officer in command of the trenches, who led the attacking party, was killed in the desperate action which took place afterward for the protection of the trenches. In the last affair 50 British soldiers secured the trenches against a column of Russians 1,000 strong.

The total loss to the English was 2 officers and 21 men killed, and 5 officers and between 40 and 50 men wounded. The enemy lost about 50 killed and twice as many wounded.

On the night of the 20th an attack was made upon the second rifle pit, but the pit was almost immediately abandoned by the Russians.

The Turkish corps took part in a reconnaissance on the 19th, which was undertaken towards the valley of the Chernaya, with the view of showing Omar Pasha the ground.

Temporary Suspensions of the Siege.—Gathering of Russian Reinforcements.—Telegraphs from Sebastopol to the 28th ult. state that on that day the allied commanders had suspended their fire, so as not to exhaust their ammunition, and that they were awaiting reinforcements, which were hourly expected. A Russian dispatch, however, dated the evening of the 28th, says: "The fire of the enemy is moderate. Their approaches progress slowly. We have established, at 100 yards from bastion No. 4, a row of rifle pits, which serve to form a continuous branch of communication."

The information with regard to the gathering of the Russian reinforcements is obtained from a telegraphic dispatch from Lord Raglan. The dispatch itself has not been published, but it was stated in the House of Commons on the night of the 1st, that it contained an announcement of the Russian army in the neighborhood of Sebastopol, between Balaklava and Mackenzie's Farm, having been reinforced by two divisions of fresh troops. According to the statements of two Polish deserters there are 100,000 Russians in the vicinity of Sebastopol, 60,000 of whom have arrived from Simferopol.

The North Forts.—A Gentle Hiv.—The cor-

respondent of the Morning Herald, writing on the 15th inst., says:

Fort Constantine and the forts north of the harbor, for the first time, took part in the contest to-day, firing clear across the harbor and town into our own and the French lines. Their shot appear to be of immense weight, and their guns of considerable range, as no undue elevation apparently was given. About one hundred rounds were fired. Our officers take it as a gentle hint, that, even after storming, the south side will be untenable while the north remains in their hands.

Immense Expenditure of Ammunition.—During the first week of the bombardment, the English trenches alone fired away between 15,000 and 17,000 32 and 68-pound shot and shell; 7,800 13-inch shells, and 4,500 10-inch shells; making in all about 2,200 tons of shot and 500 tons of powder. The English trenches mounted, on the 15th, 154 guns and mortars; the French 230; so that during the first week's bombardment about 6,000 tons of shot and shell and 1,500 tons of powder were expended.

Great Britain.—The conduct of the war alone seems to interest the British public, and the mismanagement of affairs hitherto, both at home and at the seat of war, is exciting universal uneasiness and distrust, both in Parliament and out of doors. A direct communication has been opened between the Crimea and Great Britain, but Government keeps the transmission of all messages in their own hands, and give little or no information. Throughout the country a strong feeling against the ministry is being manifested; "indignation meetings" regarding the conduct of the war, have been held in Derby, Sheffield, and other places; and to-day a meeting of the inhabitants of London will be held, at which the "Administration Reform Association" is proposed to be organized. Similar meetings, promoted by the principal men of all political parties, are to be held in Liverpool and other towns.

Lord John Russell took his seat in the House of Commons on Monday night (the 30th ult.) on his re-election for London, and his return from Vienna. He stated to the House that the substance of the several negotiations which had taken place and failed; and intimated that government intended to lay the protocols upon the table.

FROM CHINA.—Highly Important from Shanghai.—The Rebels Driven Out of the City.—Important from Japan.—The United States Treaty Ratified.—Earthquake at Nippon.—Wreck of a Russian Frigate.—Our last was dated the 15th ult., since when we have to report a considerable change in political affairs in this country.

From Shanghai our advices are to the 9th inst.

The city was retaken by the Imperialists on the night of the 17th ult. They set fire to it in various points, and a large portion of it was burnt. The rebels were killed or dispersed and the people are rebuilding in their old quarters. The foreigners who were in the rebel service made their escape to Woosung on the day preceding the attack, and treachery on the part of the Canton men admitted the Imperial troops.

Lew, the rebel chief, has been beheaded, by Chin-aling has escaped. Less bloodshed than was anticipated took place, and the Imperial Generals showed great forbearance and humanity toward the people. There was a large supply of powder, &c., in the city, but scarcely any food, and those who were not fighting men were reduced to the greatest straits.

The capture of the city has given universal satisfaction. The marines of the French frigate La Joanne d'Arc assisted in keeping order and preventing robbery. The troops which were encamped around Shanghai have been sent with all speed to operate against Nankin and Chinkiang, where the rebels are said to be losing ground, but we have no authentic intelligence to rely on.

The United States steamer Powhatan arrived at Shanghai on the 2d inst., with intelligence from Japan to the 22d ult. The U. S. treaty was ratified on the 21st.

The island of Nippon was visited on the 23d of Dec. with a most severe earthquake, whereby the towns of Ohosaca and Simonda were destroyed and Jeddo much injured.

The Russian frigate Diana, which was at Japan, with Admiral Potiatin, on a diplomatic mission, was totally wrecked, but all hands saved.

At Canton, the Imperialists have gained a complete victory over a large rebel fleet, and the river traffic is again open to native craft, and large supplies of the necessities of life are thus conveyed to the Canton market. Previously great distress was felt by the poorer classes, prices being ruinously high. The insurgents have been driven from their headquarters, near Whampoa, the greater part of their fleet taken or destroyed, the town of Sanchow burnt, and Bleinheim Fort recaptured. This took place on the 7th inst. The Mandarins having been strengthened by the adherence of many influential villages, whose "braves" acted on shore and gave no quarters to the rebels who fell into their hands. This success, if promptly and energetically followed up, may be productive of much ultimate good; but it must be remembered that, although this one body of rebels has been destroyed, there are many other bands which must be subdued ere trade can be established on any secure basis. As yet, there is no improvement.

The rebel chiefs have escaped with a portion of their fleet, and will doubtless go to increase the number of pirates who swarm at the entrance and on the river.

[From the London Times's Correspondent.]
Successful Engagement before Sebastopol.—Reported Insurrection in the Ukraine.—Official Communication of Lord Panmure.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 4, 7 P. M.
A sharp engagement took place on the night of the 1st of May, in front and left attack. The whole of the Russian rifle pits were taken, 8 light mortars, and 200 prisoners.

The Daily News, under date of May 4, says: On the night of May 2, the French under Gen. Pellissier, having taken up a position before the Quarantine Bastion, advanced briskly upon the Bastion No. 4, attacked the advanced works, which the Russians had raised to protect that Bastion, and carried them at the point of the bayonet. In this attack the French took 12 mortars from the enemy. The engineers immediately occupied the ground and began to carry on a flying sap. At daybreak they had succeeded in establishing themselves in the conquered works.

Last night (Thursday) the Russians made a general sortie, with the object of retaking the lost ground. After a sanguinary conflict, they were driven back. Our losses have been great, but bear no proportion to those of the enemy, nor to the advantages gained.

This morning (Friday) the Russians have neither a man nor a gun outside the regular enclosure of the place.

[From the London Daily News.]
The Insurrection in Little Russia.—Private letters from St. Petersburg confirm the telegraphic announcement of the insurrection of the peasants in the Ukraine, and state further that it has already extended to the governments of Poltava, Tchernikoff, and Harkoff. The names of twenty landed proprietors, whom the madmen Mouljiks have destroyed, together with their wives and children, have reached St. Petersburg.

The Times contains a paragraph under the

head of Military News, in which it is stated that an expedition of 25,000 French and English artillery and infantry will be sent out immediately to assist in the operations about to be resumed against the Russian fortresses in the Gulf of Finland and Bothnia, and the Baltic.

The Campaign in the Crimea.—The Times in a leading article remarks that everything, in case we are on the point of energetic operations, urges either to attempt an assault or to concentrate our forces suddenly for an attack on the Russian army in the field. The reconnaissance in force of Omar Pasha on the 19th certainly points to the latter, and its results might go some way to decide the Allies in that direction. It appears that, as many sagacious people have long suspected, the Russian force in the neighborhood is small.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

Full details of the attempted Assassination Paris, Sunday, April 29, 6 P. M.—The Emperor, accompanied by two of his household, left the Palace of the Tuilleries about 5 o'clock to take his usual ride in the Champs Elysees, and join the Empress, who had proceeded him, and was at that moment in the alley Dauphine in the Bois de Boulogne. The weather was fine, and the grand avenue of the Champs Elysees through which he passed at his ordinary slow pace, as well as the side alleys, was thronged with people, who showed the usual courtesy, and saluted him respectfully. As he approached the Barriers de L'Etoile, a man apparently about thirty-six years old, of dark complexion, and a little under the middle size, advanced forward from the throngs that crowded the pathway on the right, and approached to within five or six paces of the Emperor. He put one hand to his hat as if to salute His Majesty, who was in the act of replying to the compliment, when he drew a pistol from underneath his gray paletot, deliberately presented it at the Emperor, and fired. At the same moment Col. Ney, who was on the Emperor's right hand, and riding a little to the rear, advanced his horse, when the assassin, supporting his pistol on his arm, fired a second shot. At the first report the Emperor's horse shied a little, but it was probable that movement which saved the rider, together with the tremendous motion of the assassin's arm, occasioned by the failure of his first attempt. Neither shot took effect.

The second ball is said to have grazed the Emperor's hat, or even passed through it, but this is not known with any certainty. The shots were very sharp, and the report loud enough to be heard on the third floor of the houses on the side of the avenue. The assassin was at once seized. After the first shot was fired the Emperor bent his head a little, either by an involuntary movement to avoid the bullet or owing to the horse shying. When he saw the assassin in the hands of the people, and his clothes torn, he called out to spare him, and I am assured his words were, "Epargnez le—ne le tuez pas, le misérable!" The Emperor did not lose his presence of mind for an instant. He gratefully and gracefully replied by frequently taking off his hat and bowing to the thousand acclamations with which he was at once saluted as he still slowly advanced toward the Triumphal Arch. A messenger has been sent on at a gallop to inform the Empress, who was at Porte Dauphine, of what had occurred, and to reassure her as to the safety of her husband.

In less than half an hour, the Empress returned from her drive in an open carriage, with the Emperor riding close by. The sight was touching in the extreme; her Majesty was deeply affected; her tears flowed in spite of her; she vainly essayed to dry them, and she sobbed convulsively amid her efforts to smile with joy at her husband's escape from the murderer. Evidently she could not subdue her emotion; she leaned back in her carriage, and relieved her heart in an uncontrolled burst of tears. Then, indeed, it was that the people who thronged the way gave full vent to the more generous feelings of our nature.

The Emperor had previously announced his intention and that of the Empress to be present at the Opera Comique on the Boulevard Italiens, nearly opposite the Rue Lafayette. He and the Empress, notwithstanding what had occurred, were punctual to their words.

They arrived at the theater about 9 o'clock, but long before that hour an immense crowd had collected. It is calculated that there could not have been less than 200,000 people of every condition collected.

The reception was most enthusiastic as the Imperial carriages, attended by an escort of guide, drove up, and on their Majesties appearing in their box, the whole house rose and uttered the warmest acclamations. For a considerable time it was found impossible to commence the piece, and during the performance the audience, as if unable to keep down its feelings, rose three or four times to give vent to them.

The assassin, on the arrival at the Conciergerie, was at once examined by the Prefect of Police, and then by the Minister of Justice. The examination is kept secret, but it appears that the man's name is, according to his own account, Liverany. He professes himself to be a shoemaker from Rome, where he states he suffered much from the French bombardment of that city, and that since then he has sworn a personal hatred to the Emperor, and was resolved to kill him.

This story is not credited, and it is supposed that he is but the instrument of some higher hand, and the agent of those conspirators whose ideas of liberty are inseparably associated with assassination. He is said to be a Piedmontese, and to have come from London. His hat and the revolver which he used in his murderous attempt are also described of English manufacture. He remains, of course, in close custody.

Chambers's Journal.
CHAMBERS'S Journal for March and April received and for sale by the agents for Louisville.

221 1/2 lb. 84 Fourth st., near Market.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—These round and square Closets. Hampers are the most convenient and durable articles you can purchase, occupying but little space. They, after a trial, become indispensable for the practical housekeeper. These strong Closets, Baskets, Feather Dusters, Dusting Brushes, Knife Baskets, Market Baskets, Napkin Baskets, Key, Work, and indeed any kind of Basket, may be obtained at the "Varieties" and Basket Emporium of

221 1/2 lb. MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth st.

TO TRAVELERS.—We would call your attention to our fine assortment of Traveling Baskets, of domestic and foreign manufacture, embracing all styles and prices, also Dressing Cases, Work Cases, with many articles necessary for traveling, to be found at

221 1/2 lb. MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth st.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR.—150 bbls extra Indiana Mills Family Flour for sale by

221 1/2 lb. H. FERGUSON & SON.

EXTRA ST. LOUIS FLOUR.—75 bbls choice extra St. Louis Family Flour for sale by

221 1/2 lb. H. FERGUSON & SON.

SUPERFINE FLOUR.—250 bbls just received and for sale by

221 1/2 lb. H. FERGUSON & SON.

THE Castle Builders.—by the author of "Hearts' Ease," "The Heir of Redcliffe," &c. D. Appleton & Co. New York. A simple but beautiful story, told in a simple and beautiful manner. The author studiously avoids all forced and unnatural incidents, and the equally fashionable affectation of extravagant language. It is destined to great popularity among all classes of readers, for its sketches of life seem to rest on lively, spirited, pathetic, as well as graceful and vivid. All who read it will become interested in its fascinating pages, and close it with the impression that it is a good book, and deserving of universal popularity.

For sale by F. A. CRUMP, 84 Fourth st., near Market.

EVERY VARIETY OF BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS and Caps, new styles and very cheap.

POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH, 425 Main st.

First of the Season—Green Peas.

GREEN PEAS, the first of the season, just received this morning and ready to be served up in the best style at our Restaurant.

221 1/2 lb. WALKER & COMMERFORD, Third st.

PANAMA AND LEHIGH HATS.—A fine article on hand, expressly for our retail trade, at low prices.

POLLARD, PRATHER, & SMITH, 425 Main st.

Dum Vivimus Vivamus.

WALKER'S EXCHANGE.

OUR Restaurant is now fully supplied with all the rich and rare condiments of the season, such as Spring Chickens, Frogs' Legs, Lamb Fries, Salmon, Bass, Sweet Breads, Tender Loins, Beef Steak, Shell Oysters, Snipe, Squabs, Green Peas, Lettuce, Asparagus, Potatoes, &c.

221 1/2 lb. WALKER & COMMERFORD, Proprietors.

FLOUR.—50 bbls extra Illinois Family Flour; 50 bbls do Missouri do; 50 bbls do Indiana do; 100 bbls do superfine do.

221 1/2 lb. in store and for sale by H. FERGUSON & SON, Corner Fifth and Market sts.

GERMAN SOAP.—50 boxes German Soap, a very superior article for laundry purposes, just received and for sale by

221 1/2 lb. H. FERGUSON & SON.

Mitchell's Universal Atlas. CONTAINING Maps of the various Empires, Kingdoms, States, and Republics of the world. A few copies just received at No. 54 Main street.

221 1/2 lb. WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING.

CHEAP EASTERN PIANOS. We wish to lessen the number of Pianos to be sold at our auction sale on the 9th day of May, and thereby save commissions, we will offer the remainder of our Eastern stock of Pianos at prices less than the original wholesale factory cost. Every instrument warranted. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to examine this stock, as we are convinced that a more favorable opportunity will never be afforded them of getting cheap instruments. The Pianos are from the factories of Bacon & Haver and J. J. C. Fischer, New York, L. L. Gilbert, Chickering & Sons, and Brown & Allen, Boston.

221 1/2 lb. WEBB, PETERS, & CO., 109 Fourth street.

Butler's New Common School Speaker. THE Common School Speaker is designed for young speakers. Accordingly, the pieces are generally short and adapted to the schoolroom. The excellent book for juveniles has just been received by

221 1/2 lb. WEBB, GILL, & LEVERING, 521 Main st.

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SILVERWARE.—Silver Spoons, Forks, Knives, Cups, Goblets, Butter Knives, Dessert Knives, Silver Cellars, Fish and Pie Knives, Tea and Coffee Sets, &c. A large and general assortment, warranted pure silver, on hand and for sale by

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LEVELING INSTRUMENTS.—Superior Leveling Instruments on hand and for sale low by

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SURVEYOR'S COMPASSES, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Land Chasles, Thermometers, Spy Glasses, &c., for sale by

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Watches, Jewelry, &c. FLETCHER & BENNETT, No. 463 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky. Dealers in the Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Military Goods, Cutlery, Surveyors' Compasses, and Mathematical Instruments. We have a large and extensive and beautiful assortment of goods, to which they will be constantly making additions of everything new and fashionable, and respectfully solicit an examination of their stock.

221 1/2 lb. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired. Old Silver bought or taken in exchange. California Gold bought at the highest price. Agents for the sale of Fife's Patent Oblique Gold Pens and Rapp's Patent Scientific Niche Gold Pens.

221 1/2 lb. Sole Agents for the sale of Wm. Dixon's superior London Watches.

GOLD PENS.—Fife's Patent Oblique Gold Pens; Rapp's Patent Scientific Niche Gold Pens; Fletcher & Bennett's superior Gold Pens. A large assortment of the above makes of Gold Pens, also a good article of Gold Pens in gold silver cases, at \$1 each, on hand and for sale by

221 1/2 lb. FLETCHER & BENNETT.

RICED DOUBLE PLATED CASTORS, CAKE BASKETS.—Candlsticks, Spoons, Forks, Pitchers, &c., for sale low by

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New Books! New Books! at Ringgold's. RINGOLD, or the First Days of Blood, by Alexander Dumas. Price \$1. The Italian, a Tale of Modern Life. \$1.25. The Slave of the Island, by Victor Hugo. \$1. The Mayflower, by H. B. Stowe. \$1.25. Practical Landscape Gardening, by Kern. \$1.50. Castle Builders, by the Rev. of Redcliffe. 75 cents. Adventures in the South, by Charles Kingsley. \$1.25. Boy's Adventures in Australia, by Wm. Howitt. 75 cents. Wife's Victory, by Southworth. \$1. Kate Westford, a Story of the Refugees, by Chas. J. Peterson. \$1.25.

221 1/2 lb. Just received and for sale by RINGOLD, 66 Fourth st., near Main.

HEADQUARTERS FOR NEW BOOKS. F. A. CRUMP'S, 84 Fourth street, near Market.

KATE AYLESFORD, a Story of the Refugees, by Charles Kingsley. Price \$1.25. The Initials, a Story of Modern Life. Price \$1.25. The Life of Sam Houston (the only authentic memoir of him ever published). Price \$1.25. The Captive of the Sea, a Memoir of Martha Whiting, by Catharine N. Badger. Price \$1. The Legend, or the First Days of Blood, by Alexander Dumas. Price \$1. Visits to European Celebrities, by William B. Sprague, D. D. Price \$1.25. The Physical Geography of the Sea, by M. F. Maury, LL. D. Price \$1.25. The Literary Life and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington, by R. Madden. M. J. A. 2 vols. Price \$2. Recollections of Lord Leighton, by Charles Kingsley. 221 1/2 lb. F. A. CRUMP, No. 84 Fourth st., near Market.

Fresh Arrival of Rich Cutlery. We have just received by express, this day, an invoice of all variety handled Table Cutlery, consisting of Dining and Dessert sets, to which we will call the attention of our purchasers. HOOE & LUCKETT, No. 461 Markets, between Third and Fourth, near Fourth, south side.

221 1/2 lb. May Flower.

THE May Flower and other Miscellaneous Writings, by Harriet Beecher Stowe. The Rich Kidnapper, the History of Ruth the Moabitess, by Stephen H. Trapp, D. D. The Footsteps of St. Paul. Fresh supply. Manual of Sacred History, a Guide to the Understanding of the Bible, by J. H. Kimball, D. D. Ashbur Cottage, or Truth and Faith; Sunday Tale. Memoirs of Rev. John Frederick Oberlin, by Rev. L. Halley.

221 1/2 lb. The Night-Lamp, a Narrative, by Agnes M. Macfarlane. The Healing Place, or the Sinner found in Christ, by Rev. Jno. Macfarlane. Truth and Life, being twenty-two Sermons, by Rev. Geo. P. Melville, D. D. D. C. L. History of the Holy Bible from the Creation of the World to the Present Time, by our Lord Jesus Christ, by Rev. Jno. Fleetwood, D. D. Travels in Europe and the East, by S. Trevelyan Prime. Just received and for sale by

221 1/2 lb. A. DAVIDSON, Third st., near Market.

OPERA GLASSES.—A few more left at low prices.

221 1/2 lb. MILLER & GOULD, 98 Fourth st.

Very Handsome Toilet Ware. We are now opening some very beautiful styles of Toilet Sets, consisting of plain and fancy patterns. The sets have been brought to this city for style and durability, and call for examination.

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THEY MUST HAVE AIR AND EXERCISE.—If you would preserve the health of your little ones, and the best way to do it is by procuring one of those Willow Cane or Carriage, the lightest and strongest made. They may be obtained at the "Varieties" of

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Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Toweling Napkins, &c. We have the special selection of manufacturers to the following, comprising a full assortment, embracing all varieties: 12-4 Barnsey Sheetings, dressed; 11-4 do; 10-4, 6-4, and 5-4 Barnsey Sheetings; 4-4, 6-4, 10-4, and 12-4 Hamilton Sheetings; 12-4 Damask Table Linens of every variety; American Pilot Duck, all numbers; Linen Burials for covering Corps; Huckaback Towels; French Linen and Damask Towels; French Linen Napkins; Linen and Cotton Dollies; Crash and Diaper Towels; Jacquard Quills, white; White Marseilles Quills; All of which we offer at the very lowest prices.

221 1/2 lb. BENT & DUVAL, Main st., opposite Bank of Kentucky.

WHISKERS. MUSTACHES, and HAIR colored in a very superior manner and at low prices by

H. M. WEBER, 425 Main st. North side Market st., a few doors above Second.

Guns, Ammunition, Fishing Tackle, &c.

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SHOT, GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, FISHING TACKLE, and ALL KINDS OF SPORTING APPARATUS. Together with a general assortment of

MATERIALS FOR GUN-MAKERS, Northeast corner of Walnut and Second sts., PHILA DELPHIA.

ALL of which, and such other articles as belong to his line of business, will be sold as low as can be afforded by any establishment in the United States. In testimony of his skill as a manufacturer, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia has awarded to him, since 1840, two certificates, six silver medals, and one recall premium; and, in 1854, the Crystal Palace of New York awarded to him a medal, the only one awarded for Shot, Guns, and Rifles in the United States.

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221 1/2 lb. Address JOHN KRIDER, Second and Walnut, Philadelphia.

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